

REMARKS

The specification in applicant's file and on PAIR comprises 31 consecutively numbered pages. There are no pages 22-1 to 22-12 and, therefore, the objection to these in the Action cannot be understood.

A shortened Abstract is attached.

As the specification considered in the Action with pages 22-1 to 22-12 does not correspond to the specification for this case, the objection to the line spacing cannot be understood.

No numbers enclosed in brackets are in the claims. Therefore, the objection to these cannot be understood. Nevertheless, the applicant notes:

Reference characters corresponding to elements recited in the detailed description of the drawings may be used in conjunction with the recitation of same element or groups of elements in the claims. The reference characters, however, should be enclosed within parentheses The use of reference characters is to be considered as having no effect on the scope of the claims. *MPEP* 608.01(m)

The rejection of claims 10 and 13 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, is traversed, because alternatives have been permitted in claims for some years. As these claims are, therefore, not so rejected, their limitation by amendment above to the computer readable storage medium that was originally claimed is without Festo-like limitation.

The rejections of independent claims 1 and 11 under 35 USC 103 for obviousness from combinations of art including a Kishimoto, et al. patent publication (2002/00138290 A1) are traversed, because no such "et al." and "290" patent publication is of record. A further non-final Action is required, therefore, if the next is other than the allowance

requested.

Assuming that Kishimoto patent publication 2002/0013829 A1 (hereafter, Kishimoto) was intended, the rejections are traversed because such rejections still require a rational underpinning that cannot arise from the totally different inventive concepts of Kishimoto and the claimed invention.

... [R]ejections on obviousness cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *Examination Guidelines for Determining Obviousness Under 35 U.S.C. 103 in View of the Supreme Court Decision in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, Fed. Reg. October 10, 2007, 57526, 57528-9.

In this case, the inventive concept of the claimed invention is totally different from that of Kishimoto. Kishimoto discloses an information processing apparatus having a function to automatically transfer an "application program" from an inner storage to an external server, when there is no vacant area enough to down load a new application program from the external server into the storage, and a function to automatically re-transfer said "application program" from the external server to the inner storage, when said new application program is completed. Therefore, the aim of Kishimoto is to temporaly obtain an enough vacant area to store a new application program.

On the contrary, according to the claimed invention, a "user data" is automatically transferred and deleted from a data storage unit of an information processing apparatus to an external storage device, when a logged-on user who has produced said "user data" executes a logoff procedure, and said "user data" is automatically re-transferred from the external storage device to the data storage unit, when said logged-on user who has logged off tries to logon again. The aim of the present invention is to ensure security for "user data" in the apparatus

to which multiple users can logon alternatively.

Even if the Kishimoto patent publication is properly cited and combined with the cited Clark, et al. patent publication (hereafter, Clark), amended claim 1 is still not obvious therefrom.

In claim 1:

a user management unit, preventing multiple logon by a plurality of users by prohibiting, after a predetermined user has performed a logon procedure with respect to said apparatus to become a logged-on user, logon procedures by other users until a logoff procedure concerning said logged-on user is performed

but not disclosed in Kishimoto.

Instead, in paragraph [0105] of Kishimoto,

"The server controller 131 is a member for controlling server components for rendering services to download application programs to the information-processing apparatus... the server controller 131 also executes various kinds of management such as management/cataloging of users..." and

in paragraph [0149] of Kishimoto,

"... transmits authentication data including the password to the server 130. In addition to the password, the authentication data includes the serial ID of the information-processing apparatus 1 and the log-in ID. The authentication data is information for the server 130 authenticating the user."

In Kishimoto, you have to logon the server 130 by accessing from the information-processing apparatus 1 through a network, inputting the password in order to download a new application program, but you do not have to logon the information-processing apparatus 1 to use it. In other words, a logon procedure is carried out with respect to the server 130, but not the information processing apparatus 1 in Kishimoto.

In the present invention, a user has to logon and logoff with respect to the information processing apparatus 100, but not the external storage device 300. In Kishimoto, the server controller 131, which executes management of users such as a login procedure, is included in the server 130, but not in the information-processing apparatus 1 itself. Therefore, Kishimoto does not disclose an information-processing apparatus including a user management unit.

In claim 1:

an spreading/storing unit, executing, based on an operation of said logged-on user, a file spreading process of spreading a predetermined data file, stored in the data storage unit, onto the memory, and a file storing process of storing a predetermined data file, spread on the memory, into the data storage unit

is found but not disclosed in Kishimoto.

As mentioned above, a user may logon the server 130, but not the information-processing apparatus 1 in Kishimoto. Therefore, Kishimoto does not disclose an spreading/storing unit executing spreading and storing processes based on an operation of said logged-on user who logged on the information-processing apparatus.

In claim 1:

a program executing unit, executing, based on an operation of said logged-on user, a predetermined application program and a process of preparing a new data file on the memory or a renewing process on an existing data file spread on the memory

is found but not disclosed in Kishimoto.

As mentioned above, a user may logon the server 130, but not the information-processing apparatus 1 in Kishimoto. Therefore, Kishimoto does not disclose a program executing unit executing an application program based on an operation of said logged-on user who logged on the information-processing apparatus.

In claim 1:

a saving unit, executing, when said logged-on user executes the logoff procedure, a saving object recognizing process of recognizing, from among data files stored in the data storage unit, all or a predetermined portion of data files prepared or renewed based on tasks by said logged-on user as a saving object file or files, a saving process of copying and thereby saving the saving object file or files into an external storage device via a network, a deleting process of deleting the saving object file or files stored in the data storage unit, a management information preparing process of preparing management information necessary for copying and restoring the saving object file or files, saved in the external storage device, into the data storage unit, and a management information storing process of storing the prepared management information into an external storage location

is found but not disclosed in Kishimoto.

In the present invention, "a data file which is prepared or renewed based on particular tasks carried out by the logged-on user who has just logged on the information processing apparatus 100 during a current logged-on session" is to be transferred to the external storage device 300, when he/she logs off the information processing apparatus 100. In Kishimoto, an "application program" in the storage of the information-processing apparatus 1 is transferred to the external server 130, but "data files prepared or renewed based on tasks by said logged-on user" are not transferred.

In claim 1:

a restoring unit, executing, as necessary after a specific user executes the logon procedure, a restoring process of referencing the management information and thereby copying and restoring the saving object file or files, saved in the external storage device, into the data storage unit

is found but not disclosed in Kishimoto.

As mentioned above, "the saving object file or files" according to the present invention are , "a data file or files which are prepared or renewed based on particular tasks carried out by the logged-on user who has just logged on the information processing apparatus 100 during a current logged-on session." In Kishimoto, such a data file or files are not restored.

Further, Kishimoto does not disclose either "a saving process which is carried out when the logged-on user who has just logged on the information processing apparatus 100 in a current logged-on session executes a logoff procedure" or "a restoring process which is carried out when a specific user executes a logon procedure."

In Paragraph [0637] of Clark, we find:

In one embodiment, the synchronization service does not provide its own... This utility makes it very easy to configure the Windows Scheduler to run synchronization either on schedule or in response to events such as user logon or logoff.

However, the teaching of Clerk is just "to provide a synchronization service in response to user logon or logoff."

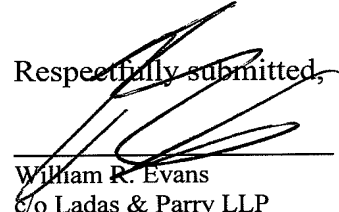
The fundamental concept of the claimed invention is, instead, to transfer "user data" outside the apparatus when the user who has produced said "user data" logs off the apparatus so as to ensure security for said "user data" in the apparatus to which multiple users can logon alternatively. This fundamental concept is not disclosed in Kishimoto or in Clark. Without this fundamental concept, it is not obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to attain the present invention by incorporating the teaching of Clark into the apparatus of Kishimoto. The aim of Kishimoto is to temporarily obtain an enough vacant area to download a new application program. This aim is nothing to do with user's logon or

logoff and ensuring security for "user data." Therefore, there is no rational underpinning, e.g., motivation to incorporate the teaching of Clark into the apparatus of Kishimoto.

The allowability of independent claims 1 and 11 indicated above permits the allowance of the other, dependent claims.

Reconsideration and allowance are, therefore, requested.

Respectfully submitted,



William R. Evans
c/o Ladas & Parry LLP
26 West 61st Street
New York, New York 10023
Reg. No. 25858
Tel. No. (212) 708-1930